Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, May 22, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

A SUGGESTION.—We notice in our exchanges that meetings have been held in several county towns, and committees appointed to inquire after and see to the wants of sick and wounded soldiers. As this county has hundreds of brave boys in the field, we think there should be a committee appointed immediately to look after the sick and wounded, and if advisable, have them brought home at the expense of the county. It is asking too much off the immediate friends of the brave young men, to expect them to give their last dollar for the cause. Every citizen of the county has an interest in the cause. We suggest that a meeting be held at the Court House on Saturday evening next.

RICHMOND TAKEN!

We have the glorious news by the Harrisburg *Morning Telegraph* of this morning, that Gen. McClellan has taken RICHMOND. We cannot expect to get any particulars before to-morrow or next day.

We hope Davis, his Cabinet, and his Congress, have been taken prisoners, and that their necks may be stretched in the most public place in Richmond.—Then, the Southern Confederacy will be "played out."

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The following Standing Committees of the Council for the present year, have been appointed by Chief Burgess Benedict, viz:—

Finance—Graffus Miller, H. K. Neff, William Summers.

Public Property—Wm. B. Zeigler, Alex. Carmon, J. H. O. Corbin.

Streets—Edmund Snare, Benjamin Grafius, Graffus Miller.

Vice and Immorality—Francis B. Wallace, R. M. Speer, Robert King.

BY REFERRING to the letter from "Linden" in our army correspondence, it will be seen that six of the Huntingdon county boys were taken by rebel cavalry, at Linden Station, Va., while they were guarding some wagons that were placed in their charge. Two of them were from this place. Their capture has cast a deep gloom over Co. O, 28th Regt., to which they belonged. We hope they may be speedily exchanged.

CAPT. J. D. CAMPBELL writes home, in a letter dated 15th inst., that the 49th Regiment is at Williamsburg, Va., waiting the arrival of General McDowell's division, when they will proceed to Richmond. As we said before his company, together with Capt. Miles', were in the fight at Williamsburg and fought bravely.

A BEAUTIFUL BOQUET.—We received this morning from Miss Kate Cunningham, a magnificent boquet of the choicest flowers. Nothing is so beautiful to our eye as a handsome boquet, especially when presented to *us* by our little lady friends. Miss Kate will please accept our thanks.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Thomas Tweed has for sale the following plants, which are ready for planting: Tomatoes, Early Cabbage, Beat, Peppers, and Dahlias of every shade and color. Also, young onions for the table. Orders left at the residence of Sheriff Watson, will receive prompt attention. 3t.

A MAMMOTH MONITOR.—A Washington dispatch says that Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor, with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick, and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight.

THE PENSION BILL.—It is estimated that the "pension bill," recently passed by the House, will draw from the treasury not less than $40,000,000 annually. It will be reported from the committee to the Senate materially modified.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

☞ EIGHTY-FOURTH. — The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: we are glad to learn that Gov. Curtin has received authority from the War Department, to recruit a sufficient number of men to fill the Eighty-fourth Penna. (Col. Murray's) Regiment.

THE recent rains have aided greatly in bringing up the plants, and in making the trees look fresh, green and beautiful. The crops, both fruit and vegetable, are also advancing finely and rapidly in their growth.

THE B. T. R. R. Co. have nearly completed a bridge across the canal at this place. It is, so far, strongly and neatly built, and looks as if it would stand for a great many years. Mr. Rhule is the builder.

SEVERAL cars filled with Indiana soldiers passed through here yesterday and this morning. It is said their time of enlistment having expired, they are returning home,

A FULL STOCK.—A full stock of 1862 styles of Wall Paper on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Glorious News from the Old North State.

[From the Newbern Progress, May 16.]

The information which we give below is gratifying to the lover of his country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Co., have been making a cat's paw of the Old North State to poke their chestnuts out of the fire, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the scoundrels at Richmond. The old patriotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mecklenburg are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of being regenerated from the thraldom of sin and rebellion. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain the news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh.

The arrest of Mayor Respess, of Washington, N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State, (who is not in prison, as reported,) backed by the Convention, sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respess, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in progress when they received the demand, and the authorities at Richmond informed the committee sent by Governor Clark that there were a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and that they desired to complete the trial. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respess was delivered over to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty and is now on his way home to Washington, where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of her citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter we also learn that J. Davis, a few days since ordered Gov. Clark to furnish them all the means of transition and defence possible to aid them in the passage to and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

Gov. Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention.

Governor Clark, of North Carolina, Opposes the Act of the Rebel Military Authorities.

[From the Raleigh, N. C., Standard, April 26.]

State of North Carolina, Executive Department, Raleigh, April 15, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:—By an advertisement in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint and send agents through every county in the State to borrow, purchase, and, if necessary, to impress all the arms now in the hands of private citizens.

Any attempt to seize the arms of our citizens is directly at variance with our Constitution, and in opposition to the declared policy of the Government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, and protects the arms of the militia even from execution for debt.

But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving the means of self-defence, I must enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities all public arms, muskets or rifles, within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals which can be spared.

The colonels of the several regiments will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever such arms are recovered or offered to them. Their prompt and earnest attention is called to the execution of this order.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor ex officio

April 18, 1862

WAR NEWS.

From General McClellan's Army.

The Troops in Motion Toward Richmond.

WHITE HOUSE, May 19.—The army commenced moving at an early hour this morning in the direction of Richmond and will encamp some miles in advance of this place. The advance of Gen. Stoneman reached the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trussel bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time.

The enemy's pickets are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond making it very difficult to obtain any information from that city.

Gen. McClellan went on a reconnoissance to the Chickahominy to-day and the programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

From Gen. Banks' Command.

Disbandment of Rebel Cavalry.—Formation of Guerilla Bands.

STRASBURG, May 19.—It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,900 rebel cavalry attached to the different commands have been disbanded and formed into Guerilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses.

Gen. Geary a few days since learned that one of these bands was in a cave five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave he ascertained that the band had vacated it the previous day. A party of forty men, with horses, had evidently been there for some time, living sumptuously, *judging from the empty bottles*, boxes, cans, &c. It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured Geary's guard train near Linden last week, and retreated toward Warrenton on Shields' approach.

Gen. Geary has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower portion of the Manassas road which duty he has performed for several weeks to the extent of fifty miles.

Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs are infested with guerillas who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes enables them to elude pursuit.

Bombardment of Richmond.

The City Defended by Works Eight Miles Long, Mounted with the Most Approved Ordinance.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19—P. M.—The Stevens battery, known as the Naugatuck, has just arrived here from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of the important operations of Commodore Rodger's fleet in the upper waters of the James river.

It seems that our iron-clad sloop-of-war Galena proceeded up the river, leading the fleet, and silenced the many minor batteries that lined the shore, until the fleet had arrived at a point in the James river about eight miles below Richmond, where there is a bluff, upon which a series of strong batteries have been constructed up to the city.

These batteries were found to be mounted with superior rifled guns of very heavy calibre.

The Galena was moored in close to these shore batteries yesterday morning, and opened a terrific fire upon them, the Monitor, Naugatuck and other vessels assisting.

At first, the shot of the rebel guns rolled off the sides of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, but gradually, after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pointed balls used by the rebels were piercing her.

Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the other side.

A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement, which unfortunately killed seventeen of the crew and wounded nineteen. But even this sad accident did not dishearten the brave Capt. Rodgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out.

The Naugatuck was ably handled by Captain Constable, but after firing seven magnificent shots, her splendid bow gun burst, killing two men and wounding three others, including Capt. Constable, who was struck in the head by a piece of the flying metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured.

A flaw was discovered in the metal, and this was, no doubt, the cause of the explosion.

Lieut. Morris, in command of the gunboat Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland, was slightly wounded.

Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, but not seriously, in the left cheek.

These are all the casualities heard of up to the sailing of the Naugatuck for Fortress Monroe.

The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries is said to have been terrible, although they had the advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries situated on a bluff.

The fight will be renewed shortly, when Commodore Rodgers hopes to silence the rebel forts, and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batteries, he will take the city.

A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been taken quiet easily.

The Monitor was at last accounts ahead, no ball yet fired by the enemy having any effect upon her iron-clad turret.

Secretaries Welles and Seward took a trip up the James river yesterday, on the steamer Baltimore, as far as Jamestown, accompanied by Commodore Goldsborough and Capt. Dahlgren. The excursion party returned this morning looking a little troubled after reading Com. Rodgers' private dispatches, which are said to reflect a little upon certain dignitaries hereabouts.

Senator Lane, of Indiana, Hon. Jos. Segar and several other Congressmen and distinguished gentlemen from Washington, accompanied by a few ladies, arrived this morning, and paid a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Naugatuck will take another gun on board, and proceed up the James river to renew the fight as soon as possible.

The reports from Gen. McClellan's army to day place his advance within ten miles of Richmond, and he is moving on.

All quiet here and at Norfolk.

Departure of Hon. Edward Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Hon. Edward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He today received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all *necessary* offices and tribunals, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, is invested.

LATER.

THE DOINGS OF GEN. BUTLER.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

CAIRO, May 20.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 15th, contains the following dispatch, addressed to the rebel Secretary of State, dated Camp Moore, May 11th:

Gen. Butler yesterday took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person of the Consul, and took from him the key of a bank vault in which there were $800,000, which had been transferred by the Citizens' Bank to Hosse's Bank of Amsterdam, and was intended for the payment of the interest on the Confederate bonds.

Gen. Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish Consulates in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. He also seized the Canal Bank and Smith's Bank, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation, to cite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute among them a thousand barrels of the beef and sugar captured in New Orleans.

He is recruiting in New Orleans.—The poor will soon be starved.

"The enemy sent a force up to Bonne Carre, which are marched through the stamps and destroyed the railroad bridge."

The despatch is not signed.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 12th says that the latest we can learn of the gunboats below is, that they are between Fort Adams and Bayou Tunica, and are supposed to be in or about the Red river.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

THE CONFLICT APPROACHING.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 20.—There has been skirmishing along the whole line to-day, the result of our feeling the enemy's strength and seeking more advantageous positions. Our losses were small.

The army is advancing slowly.

The story about several rebel regiments attempting to mutiny, and the sending of United States forces to their assistance is false.

It has been raining all day, and there is a prospect of a rainy night.

The Nashville *Union* chronicles the constant arrival of Tennesseeans in that city, sick of the Southern Confederacy. It says a thorough Union man must be chosen for the approaching Circuit Judge election.

CAIRO, May 20.—The steamer Platte Valley, from Pittsburg Landing, has arrived. On her upward trip she was fired on by a party of rebels from the shore. One soldier was wounded.

She brings no army news of consequence.

An order of Gen. Halleck having been issued expelling all newspaper correspondents from the camp, a number of them determined to withdraw entirely from the vicinity, while a few concluded to remain.

A portion of the indignant ones have already arrived here, and others are on their way.

The Latest from McClellan's Army.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, Va., May 21.—The enemy's pickets were driven across Bottom's bridge yesterday, by the troops advancing in that direction.

The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened, shelling the woods each side of the bridge.

The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached New Bridge yesterday, within eight miles of Richmond, but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point dwindles down to a small creek.

The country in that locality is in a good state of cultivation, with fewer swamps than are to be found in ordinary bottom lands. Six pieces of artillery were found posted on the opposite bank, but his purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he returned one mile from the bridge and encamped. During the time we were driving the enemy out, one man was killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning early with a view of making a lengthy march towards Richmond. What road they took, it is not necessary to mention, but General McClellan's headquarters to-night will be within a short distance of Richmond, in front of which is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army.

If they intend to give the Union forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged, the hour is drawing near when they will have the opportunity.

LATEST.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

RICHMOMD CAPTURED.

Secession About "Played Out."

A telegraphic message was received in this city last evening, stating that Richmond had been taken by the Union troops yesterday. We endeavored to obtain more particulars of the capture, but were unable to do so. From the tenor of Gen. McClellan's dispatches yesterday, there can be little doubt of the correctness of the above. We hope to be able, in our afternoon edition, to give full particulars.—ED. TELEGRAPH.

Our Army Correspondence.

LINDEN STATION, MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD, Warren county, Va., May 17, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As you have not heard from Co. O, 28th Regiment, P. V., for some time, and for the sake of many friends that are interested in the welfare of the soldiers from Huntingdon county, who will be glad to hear from us, I will give you a little news.

I suppose you have heard before this time of the capture of ten of our men by the rebel cavalry at this station.

We have been, for some three or four weeks back, laying at Piedmont Station, about ten miles east of this, guarding the bridge and railroad. On Tuesday afternoon, (May 14,) we received orders from Brig. Genl. Geary to proceed to Linden Station, take possession and guard the railroad, to prevent the destruction or impeding of the operations of the railroad; sending the company wagons with a guard by the road and that transportation would be furnished to the company by the railroad. On Wednesday morning we sent the wagons with a guard of fourteen men under command of Sergeant McCabe; there being no danger along the route they would pass, it was thought enough to guard the wagons, but, unfortunately, the train that was to bring us up was detained some two hours, they arriving at this place about one hour and a half before the company. In about half an hour after their arrival they were suddenly surprised by seeing Rebel cavalry coming in on them from almost every direction, from off the mountains. Sergt. McCabe and private Joseph Madison happened to be a short distance from the depot, and not having time to rejoin their companions they jumped the fences and ran through a field up the mountain, with the cavalry after them as fast as their horses would carry them, but they had about two or three hundred yards the start of them and got into the bushes and eluded them. The cavalry hunted through the woods, but the men sat down and looked at them until they left and rejoined their command.—Sergeant McCabe and Madison then pushed on toward Markham, where Cos. G and H were stationed, but they had not gone half a mile before we met them. They stopped the train and told us of the capture of the whole party save themselves. The train was then ordered forward as fast as possible to see if we could not catch them still at the station. As we ran into the station the rear guard, four or five in number, were seen leaving at a distance of five hundred yards. Our boys let them have a volley and they scampered off. We were informed by a colored man, that came in yesterday, that one of our balls went through a cavalry man's hat, (a great pity it had not been his head.) It would have been *perfectly useless to have followed* them into the mountain fastnesses with one company of infantry. We found at the station one of our men, corporal George C. Sneath, mortally wounded in the abdomen. He was shot while running across a lot and retreating to a house. He was shot several times after he had fallen, and the rebels were only restrained by one of the citizens running to him and begging of them to desist. He then asked permission of the officers to attend to him, which he did with the kindness of a father, for which he has received many blessings from our boys.

The rebels have the advantage of us in this neighborhood, in knowing the mountains so well, while we are perfect strangers. The mountains roll more in Virginia than in Pennsylvania, into deep ravines and high mountains.—Linden Station is on the summit of Manassas Gap, of the Blue Ridge.—The mountains roll up to the heighth of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet. A greater part of the mountains about this are cleared off and farmed by the poorer class of Virginia, and consequently not so many slaves.

We learned from different sources concerning the surprise of our men, that the rebels came in in three divisions, directly off the mountains, and by that means surrounded the men before they knew anything about them. The rebels numbered not less than four hundred cavalry, armed with Minne' rifles and carbines. Some of the citizens estimated them at six hundred, commanded by Lieut. Col. Munsford. It was a most cowardly affair on their part and was denounced even by their own men. They would never have attempted it if our whole company had been here, as they would have met with a very warm reception I assure you. They have not been seen in this neighborhood since, nor will not, unless we leave this. I understand today, that Genl. Shields met this same party yesterday, and cut them up very badly—I hope it may be so, it is not official, but only rumor.

The names of the men are as follows: Corporal George C. Sneath, of Shirleysburg, mortally wounded; Sergeant Edwin McCabe, of Huntingdon, and Joseph Madison, of Altoona, escaped; Corporal Ephraim Baker, of Springfield township, slightly wounded, Wm. H. Glazier of Huntingdon, John N. Saltzell of Fulton county, Thomas White of Huntingdon, Geo. W. Bowersox of Shirleysburg, Josiah M. Funk and Wm. Cane, of Philadelphia. Geo. W. Snyder of Orbisonia, Joseph A. Miles of Tyrone, Samuel Rinard of Stonerstown, and three Michigan Cavalry, were all taken prisoners.

It is with sorrow that we announce the death of private Samuel Sharrer of Huntingdon, in the Regimental Hospital near Rectortown, Va., of typhoid fever. When we left he was a great deal better, but received a back set from want of care on his own part, and died in twenty-four hours.

The loss of so many men out of the ranks casts a gloom over the company which is felt very much. The men of our company are like a band of brothers—the loss of one from among them is missed by all. We hardly know the company when it is in line, its extent being so small. From the finest-looking set of men in the regiment, it is cut down to one of the smallest in numbers. We will make up for numbers in fighting the harder when we do fight, if we ever can get a chance to have a pop at the rebels. The company is in good health and pretty good spirits.

Very respectfully,
LINDEN.

A Brave Woman Kills a Scoundrel.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, May 13.

Private letters received in this place give the particulars of an affair which recently happened at Cape Girardeau in which a lady of this city bore an active part. Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Capt. Frank Kendrick, of the Second Iowa cavalry, had been staying at a hotel in that village for some time when she was aroused one night by a man at her room door, who desired admittance, which was of course refused, and on his persisting, she called for help. He then fled, but came the second time, when she again raised the alarm, and he ran off. The landlord of the hotel then gave Mrs. Kendrick a pistol, and advised her to use it, in case the scoundrel came again. He did so, and she then threatened to shoot him if he disturbed her again, when he left. Two or three nights after she was again awakened by the rapping at her room door, and opened it and asked him what he wanted, and if he remembered what she told him. He replied that he wanted to come in and see her, and guessed she would not hurt anybody with an empty pistol, and then he tried to push her back into her room, so as to enter and close the door. Raising her pistol, she fired, the ball entering the neck near the jugular vein, and he fell dead on the spot. He proved to be a prominent citizen of the town, a wealthy man, and a leading secessionist. When the news became known about town, a crowd of his fellow secessionists mobbed the house and threatened to hang Mrs. Kendrick, and it is not improbable they would have tried to carry their designs if a guard had not been placed around the house by the commander of the federal forces at the Cape.

Mrs. Kendrick promptly made known what she had done, and went before a magistrate, who, after an examination, gave her a certificate of honorable discharge; it is also said that the wife of the deceased, who leaves a large family, expressed her approval, under the circumstances, of what Mrs. Kendrick had done. The citizens also presented her with a pair of elegant pistols, as a mark of favor. Mrs. Kendrick shortly after joined her husband in the army on the Upper Tennessee.

In this act, melancholy as is the fact that any man should thus bring down on himself such punishment, Mrs. Kendrick exhibited a determined heroism, combined with true womanly dignity, that does her much honor. Her act will be applauded wherever it is known; and were there a few more examples of this kind, there would be far less libertines in the world.

MAD DOGS.—*The Stoy Remedy.*—In 1819 one Valentine Kettering, of Dauphin county, communicated to the Senate of Pennsylvania, a sure remedy for the bite of any kind of mad animals. He said that his ancestors had already used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he had always found it to answer the purpose, during a residence of fifty years in the United States. He only published it from motives of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called Chick-weed.—It is a summer plant, known to the Germans and Swiss by the names of Gauchneil, Rother Meyer, or Rother Huehnerdarm. In England it is called Red Pimpernel; and its botanical name is Angelica Phonicea. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, and dried in the shade, and then pulverized. The dose of this for a grown person, is a small table spoonful, or in weight a drachm and a scruple at once, in beer or water. For children the dose is the same, yet it must be administered at three different times. In applying it to animals, it must be used green, cut to pieces, and mixed with bran or other feed. For hogs the pulverized weed is made into little balls by mixing it with flour and water. It can also be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, &c. The Rev. Henry Muhlenberg said that in Germany 30 grains of this powder are given four times a day, the first day, then one dose a day for the whole week; while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and then the powder strewed in it. Mr. Kettering said that he in all instances administered but one dose, with the most happy results. This is said to be the same remedy through which the late Doctor William Stoy effected so many cures.

GLOSSING LINEN.—The ladies will be interested in the following from the *Scientific American:* Inquiry is frequently made respecting the mode of putting a gloss on linen collars and shirt bosoms like that of new linen. This gloss, or enamel as it is sometimes called, is produced mainly by friction with a warm iron, and may be put on linen by almost any person. The linen to be glazed receives as much strong starch as it is possible to charge it with, then it is dried. To each pound of starch a piece of sperm, paraffine or white wax, about the size of a walnut, is usually added. When ready to be ironed the linen is laid upon the table and moistened very slightly on the surface with a clean wet cloth. It is then ironed in the usual way with a flat iron, and is ready for the glossing operation. For this purpose a heavy flat iron, rounded at the bottom and polished as bright as a mirror, is used. It is pressed firmly upon the linen and rubbed with much force, and this frictional action puts on the gloss. Elbow grease is the principal secret connected with the art of glossing linen.

TURNED UP ALIVE.—Some time since, Mr. David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington county, Pa., went to the battle-field of Fort Donelson and had disinterred as (he supposed) the body of his son, who had received a wound during the fight, of which he afterwards died and was buried. The body was conveyed home and re-interred in the family burial ground, at Pigeon Creek, all the family being satisfied of the identity of the body, except a sister of the deceased. Last week Mr. Yohe was astonished at receiving a letter from his son, whom he supposed dead and buried, stating that after some weeks' treatment in the hospital he had recovered, so far as to be able to rejoin his company and expected to take part in the next battle. The joy of the family can better be imagined than described.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 21, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.00@5.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.12½
Rye Flour	$3.50
Corn Meal	$2.70
Extra White Wheat	$1.36@1.40
Fair and Prime Red	$1.25
Rye	70c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	38
Clovereed, ₱ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.61
Timothy	$1.90@1.75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.15
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	25
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	9

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Levi Facias* to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and sixty acres and sixty-nine perches, neat measure; bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a white oak stump, running south by lands of Michael Sprankle, fifty-eight and one quarter degrees east, one hundred and forty-eight and eight-tenths perches to a post; thence north along land of Robert Tussey, thirty degrees east, one hundred and ten perches to a post; thence north by Law's land, fifty-eight degrees west, ninety perches to stones; thence north, thirty degrees east, seventy three perches to stones, thence north, fifty-eight degrees east, twenty-one perches to the Little Juniata river; thence south along said river, fifty-one degrees west, thirty perches to a corner of the old Mill tract; thence south, twenty-two degrees east, five perches to a post; thence south, seventy-seven degrees west, forty perches to a post; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, four perches to said river; thence south, eighty-six degrees west, forty-eight perches to a point on the bank of the said little Juniata river; thence south, three and one half degrees west, eighteen perches to stones; thence south, eighty-two degrees west, twenty-one perches to a post; thence south, thirteen degrees west, twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a hickory; thence south, forty-eight and one half degrees west, twenty-two and six-tenths perches to a post; thence north, forty-six degrees west, fifty-six perches to a post in road; thence south along lands of S. F. Walker, forty-nine and one half degrees west, one hundred perches to stones; thence south, five degrees west, nineteen perches to stones; thence south, nineteen degrees east, thirty-four and seven-tenths perches to stones; thence south, sixty degrees east, seventy-two perches to a white oak; thence north, eighty-three and one half degrees east, forty-seven perches to stones; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, ninety-seven and five-tenths perches to place of beginning, with the appurtenances, whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The following described property will be sold separately.

Beginning at a white oak; thence north, 29½ degrees east, 25 2-10 perches to a post; north, 7½ degrees east, 22 9-10 perches to a post; north, 1½ degrees east, 25 3-10 perches to a post; thence north, 6½ degrees east, 19 6-10 perches to a stone heap; south, 82½ degrees west, 20 8-10 perches to a post; south, 18 degrees west, 24½ to a hickory; south, 40½ degree west, 22 7-10 perches to a post; north, 45½ degrees west, 56 8-10 perches to a post in the road; south, 80½ degree west, 128½ perches to a stone heap; thence south, 8½ degrees west, eighteen perches to a stone heap; south, 18½ degrees east, 35 4-10 perches to a stone heap; south, 58½ degrees east, 72 2-10 perches to a white oak; north, 84½ degrees east, 47 perches to a stone heap; north, 31½ degrees east, ninety-six perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, in it measure. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as *the property of Robert F. Haslett, Trustee* under the Will of John B. Haslett, deceased.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 20, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John Beatty, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of M. F. Campbell, Esq., Administrator of John Beatty, deceased, late of Shirley township, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Register's office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JUNE next, when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. L. GRIM,
May 20, 1862-3t.* *Auditor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of John A. Weyer, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

MICHAEL WEYER,
GEO. B. PORTER,
May 15, 1862-6t.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of William Stewart, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM STEWART, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES A. STEWART,
May 13, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Exp to me directed, I will expose to* public sale, at the house of Joseph Morrison, in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of JUNE, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

150 acres of land situated in Ground Hog Valley, Tell township, *having a cabin house, and about 10* acres cleared, and a *n* all orchard adjoins land of Jesse Smith northeast, David Stumbaugh on the south, Michael J. Martin on the west, and Daniel Price on the east. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Stumbaugh and David Stumbaugh.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 13, 1862.

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.

JOHN WILSON

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY opposite A. B. Cunningham's store, Hill street, where he will be pleased to serve the people with Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc., and everything else usually kept in a country confectionery establishment.

ICE CREAM.

He also informs the people that he has fitted up a room in a handsome manner, where he will keep constantly on hand ICE CREAM, which he will be pleased to serve out to those who favor him with a call.

JOHN WILSON.
Huntingdon, May 6, 1862-tf.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Hoots, Sheet,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 20, 1861.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. F. GWIN'S.

LATEST NEWS.

Late and Important from Gen. Banks.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 26. }

The following is the latest received from Gen. Banks:

"WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 26.—*To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"We believe that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits and crossing in good order. The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has not made his appearance this morning.

"The news of your movements South has unquestionably caused them to look out for their safety. Your despatch was read to the troops this morning amid the heartiest cheers.

"N. P. BANKS,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Particulars of the Fight at Front Royal, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The following is an account of the fight at Front Royal, by Capt. George Smith, of the First Maryland Regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape.

About 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a negro mounted upon horseback came dashing into camp, crying out the "rebels are coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off."

At first the men laughed at him, stating that they had waited too long for them, and they did not believe a word of it. As soon, however, as Col. Kenley saw the man, he became satisfied of the rebels' approach. The long roll was beaten, the men responded, springing hastily to their arms, and forming in line by company, and very soon the rebels made their appearance.

Strange to say, not a single gun was fired by the pickets of the regiment. It may have been that in consequence of a sudden turn of the road they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishes, and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, which mustered about 40 men.

In the meantime the Lieut. Col. of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, with a small detachment of his men who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy.

Our battery was soon engaged, and discharged shot and shell for nearly two hours until their ammunition had almost been expended. The firing was spirited and there is no doubt of its efficacy.

Unable, however, to withstand such an overwhelming force, the order was given to retire, which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a Company of the Fifth New York Cavalry about 80 strong.

Whilst passing over the bridge, the *Captain distinctly saw the rebel forces*; there was a very strong column of cavalry—say four squadrons of eight companies and five regiments of infantry.

Of this force two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low.

The order "double quick" was given and the Union troops took to the pike, where another stand was made, Col. Kenley addressing the men and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on and displaying a black flag.

Capt. Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag, as was represented in a previous account.

A second stand was made, and many shots exchanged, when the New York Cavalry, who were still in the rear of the column, broke and retreated, riding pell-mell through the ranks of the infantry.

A party of the Maryland command retreated to a wheat field, and there made still another stand, firing rapidly and with deliberate precision.

Presently on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left, and yelling terribly, like Indians.

In some instances neither the dying or wounded were spared, and in two instances the Captain saw the rebels draw their pistols and shoot them in the head whilst lying on the roadside.

The captain told the men they had better return to the pike and escape as they best could. He had not proceeded far before a cavalry officer made up to him, and demanded his sword and pistols, which he threw upon the ground, the rebel at the same time drawing a pistol upon him.

In the confusion, however, he succeeded in regaining his pistol, and observing a rebel shoot one of the First Maryland Regiment, he drew it and shot him, *and succeeded*, with the assistance of Lieut. Camphor, in securing the rebel's horse and riding off.

After proceeding about two miles they came across the ambulance in which Col. Kenley lay, attended by Surgeon Mitchell of the regiment.

The vehicle was passing along the pike and had been repeatedly fired into by the rebel cavalry.

Finding themselves closely pursued, they abandoned the horse, and leaping several fences, took to the woods, where they managed to conceal themselves, and the enemy gave up the search.

There were but six companies of the Maryland Regiment engaged in the fight, the remaining four being on picket duty and acting as the Provost guard at Front Royal.

Great Excitement in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Dispatches received at the War Department state that Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's ferry. The enemy are reported to be in large force and many reports state that the rebel force has left Richmond and moved North to take the offensive.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The reported death of Colonel Kenley produces an intense feeling here, where he was widely known and highly esteemed, and where his regiment, the 1st Maryland, was raised. His numerous friends have been thronging the vicinity of the newspaper offices all the afternoon, and there is a great anxiety to learn the particulars of the fall of the gallant Colonel and his men. The families of whom are painfully alarmed by the numerous rumors in circulation.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The announcement that Col. Kenley had not been killed in the rebel attack on Front Royal, was received with shouts of applause by the crowds of Union men who thronged the newspaper bulletins this morning.

The secessionists having been imprudent enough to exult over the defeat of Col. Kenley and his probable death, produced an extensive excitement among the Union men. A few moments since a man who made some disrespectful remarks, was roughly handled by the crowd, and there have been several knock downs so far.

11 A. M.—The excitement continues and the crowd is increasing. Two men have been knocked down in front of the Telegraph Office. One man was heard to say damn you, you have it now all your own way, but we'll have it our way soon. One excited Union man proposed that the government should be requested to move all the troops from the city and leave it to the Union men to keep matters straight.

12 o'clock.—The streets are crowded with excited citizens. The secessionists have to keep out of sight.—The intense feeling prevails here that the regiment which is reported to have suffered so severely belongs here, and the friends and relations of the men are stung with madness by the exultings of the rebel sympathizers.

12:15 P. M.—The excitement continues. Obnoxious individuals have been chased for squares. The pursuers venting their sentiments in cheers. Many arrests have been made by the police.

I o'clock P. M.—The mob attempted to hang a man a few moments since in monument square. He was rescued by the police.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The city has been in a state of intense excitement throughout the day. The news of the disaster to Col. Kenley's 1st Maryland Regiment at Front Royal occasioned intense feeling, and when the Secessionists commenced to congregate at the corners this morning, with radiant countenances, and words of rejoicing, they were attacked and beaten.

During the course of the day, at least one hundred have been knocked down in different parts of the city, though the police interfered and prevented any fatal results. In one or two cases, ropes were brought out and preparations made for hanging the parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was Robert McLane, late Minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The excitement continues without abatement this *morning*. All who utter disloyal sentiments are knocked down without the slightest scruple.

Baltimore street from Calvert to Holliday street is crowded this morning. Although there is considerable excitement caused by the crowd chasing obnoxious people and occasionally beating some of them.

A recruiting office was just opened in Baltimore street displaying a flag bearing the inscription "Recruiting office of the 1st Maryland regiment.

The people are demanding the display of flags from all the newspapers offices and public buildings. All have complied except the *News* sheet, the office of which has been closed and abandoned.

The excitement is fearful, and the prominent secessionists have all disappeared from the streets. The military, however, have taken no part in these movements.

The Union Feeling at Hagerstown.

Horrible Treatment of the Sick at Winchester.

HAGERSTOWN, May 26.—The excitement of the retreat of General Banks has created an intense excitement here. The town is filled with refugees and escaped soldiers, who give a most horrible account of the sufferings of the Union men. Many of them left their families behind to escape death.

A regular Union force destroyed the rebel newspaper office in which the Hagerstown *Mail* was published. The presses, type and other materials were totally demolished, together with the building. The building being the property of a Union man, that party at once raised funds, and compensated the owner fully for his loss,

The treatment of our sick in the hospitals at Winchester is represented as most horrible. The rebels entered with a black flag flying, and ran their bayonets into the bodies of sick men lying defenceless in their beds.

From the Mountain Department.

The Plans of the Rebels.—The Barbarity of the Guerillas.—Gens. Fremont and Schenck's Treatment of them.

A correspondent, writing from Franklin, Western Virginia, under date of May 14th, gives us the following interesting items of affairs in General Fremont's department:

The Plans of the Rebels.

Gen. Fremont arrived here yesterday at the head of a column, which he brought up by forced marches to the relief of Schenck and Milroy, who were hard pressed by the enemy:

This sudden appearance of a strong force in our front is indubitably the result of the evacuation of Yorktown, and part of a preconcerted plan, the details of which are in possession of the rebel commanders. The rebels manage, even without the telegraph, *to transmit intelligence* with great celerity through the country which they hold; and there is evidence to prove that the evacuation of Yorktown was the signal for simultaneous activity along their whole eastern line. All over the mountain department the guerillas made sudden attacks upon the most exposed points; the telegraph wires were cut on all the lines, and desperate attempts were made to reach the railroad. Gen. Fremont had anticipated this before the siege of Yorktown came to its untimely end, and was straining every nerve to prevent the success of the enemy's plan. The disaster has been averted. Milroy is not cut to pieces. The guerillas have been beaten at several points, and are flying before the energetic Lieut. Col. Harris, of the 10th Virginia, who commands in the central part of the department. The enemy has decamped from Franklin, and is now in full retreat; thanks to the approach of Fremont, who has marched his troops to this point without transportation, forage, or commissary stores. Some regiments left their tents standing at Petersburg for want of wagons to move them. Others are relieved from this embarrassment, having never had any tents. They lie bivouacked in the beautiful valley just below this town, in the midst of a pouring rain.

General Fremont's Plans.

I can tell nothing, for I know nothing, of the general's plans. Indeed, his own staff officers tell me that they never have notice beforehand of an intended move. But, if a civilian may express an opinion, I think it impossible to follow the enemy at present, on account of the utter destitution of forage and rations. The country south of here is said to be entirely exhausted. Schenck has even lost horses from starvation. Now that the new grass is springing, there is, I suppose, no fear of actual famine, though grass is considered unhealthy and insufficient for hard-worked animals, to say nothing of the impossibility of feeding it in the immediate presence of the enemy. The cause of all this difficulty is too far back to be discussed now. Somebody was to blame for not furnishing this department with transportation in the winter, when there was nothing else to do. To-morrow, I understand, is the day of delivery for horses urgently asked for in January by Gen. Rosecrans. I hope there was good *reason for the delay*. It has cost blood and suffering already, and it will cost yet more. It is sad to see brave men, who have marched nine days in succession, (as have those of the Blenker division) deprived of the necessities of the soldier's life, which has so few necessities. Yet they are full of enthusiasm now, for they know that they shall see at least the back of a foe.

A Murderer of a Union Soldier Hung.

There was a prisoner at Wheeling who murdered a Union soldier last July, under circumstances of peculiar depravity. The victim was little more than a boy. He had enlisted in the Union army, and gone home on a short furlough to bid his mother good-bye. He was greeted quietly by an old man, who, with his two sons, was in the house. They inquired if he had joined the Federals, and listened to his hopeful talk and his last farewells as he was leaving; the old man, who had just returned from mowing, coolly cut off his head with the scythe, in the presence of his mother, and taking it by the hair threw it out of the door. There were witnesses enough to the horrible tragedy; and yet ten months had passed without the punishment of the offender. A commission having at last found him guilty, Gen. Fremont sentenced him and his oldest son to be hung on the spot where the deed was committed—the younger son receiving a milder punishment. This sentence was carried into effect on the 9th, in spite of attempts on the part of the guerillas to rescue the prisoners.

Guerillas, and how Gens. Fremont and Schenck Intend to Treat Them.

I am informed that the General has begged in vain for permission to treat guerillas with severity. The Administration has never yet openly authorized the hanging of a spy or the shooting of a bushwhacker. These men flatter themselves that they will be treated, if taken, as prisoners of war. The only course practised by our commanders is not to take prisoners if they can avoid it. If they are taken, and known to be guerillas, the guard generally reports some morning that "the prisoner tried to escape during the night and was shot," or that "a gun accidentally went off and killed the prisoner;" and that is the end of the matter. But the effect of severity would be doubled if it were official and public. You will recollect that this was the purport of Fremont's celebrated proclamation, afterward modified by President Lincoln lest it would provoke retaliation.

Three or four days ago, three of Schenck's soldiers on a scout stopped at a house near here, where they were hospitably received and entertained. At a given signal from within the house was entered by the guerillas who were lying in wait around it, and the soldiers attacked. One of them had his brains beaten out on the threshold. Gen. Schenck, on hearing the facts, sent out a party, burned the house, hung the owner, and took one prisoner, who was "shot while trying to escape." Gen Fremont approved of Gen. Schenck's action.

Lieut. Col. Harris, in the interior of the State, is fighting the guerillas daily. His *regiment*, the 10th Virginia, has never once been in line of battle, and yet it has participated in battles without number. Divided into small detachments and squads, these gallant fellows follow the marauders into their haunts, and fighting them on their own ground, and in their own way, "extirpate" them (to use the word which appears in the orders issued by the general on this subject.)

Important Decision.--The Army Vote Declared Unconstitutional.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, May 22.]

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, rendered an important decision this morning, in declaring the entire Army Vote, cast at the last election, unconstitutional. The following cases were before the Court, on which decisions were rendered, viz:

The Commonwealth vs. Joseph Kunzman. Error to Philadelphia vs. opinion by Woodward, concurring opinion by Read. Judgment affirmed.

In the case of Chase, from Luzerne county, the "army vote" is pronounced unconstitutional—and a decree made giving to Chase the office of District Attorney. Opinion by Woodward, Thompson dissenting.

In the first case above quoted, in which a decision is given, a person was prosecuted in Philadelphia city for illegal voting at the late election, while he was in the service of the country as a private soldier. The defendant's counsel argued before the trial was had, that the indictment should be quashed for reasons that the whole army vote was unconstitutional. This view of the case was sustained by the Judges of that Court, and the indictment quashed. The Supreme Court sustains this decision.

The second case came before them from Luzerne county, in which county the candidate for District Attorney, Mr Chase, who had a majority in the county but was defeated by the army vote, took an appeal. His opponent was declared elected by the return judges, and the judge for that district sustained that decision. The Supreme Court however decides the army vote unconstitutional, and thereby declares Mr. Chase elected.

This decision will make some important changes in several officers elected at the last election.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The rejection of the army vote will have the effect of making John Thompson Sheriff of Philadelphia, and Wm. C. Stevenson Clerk of the Orphans' Court, thus displacing Mr. Ewing and Mr. Lawrence, who have lately had possession of those offices. It will also change the political character of the Common Council of this city, depriving the Democrats of a majority in that body.

Important Proposition.

How to enforce the fugitive-slave law in the District of Columbia, is one of President Lincoln's great troubles. The *stampede of the slaves* in the border counties of Maryland and Virginia has created much alarm among their owners, most of whom have distinguished themselves by open and frequent instances of disloyalty to the Federal Government. The question arises whether these slaveholders have any right to claim the benefits of a law when most of them are known to be opposed to the Government itself?—Senator Wilmot, in order to meet this question, introduced into the Senate on Friday last, a bill, a condensation of which is appended. It is but just to Senator Wilmot to say that, with all his strong anti-slavery feelings, he has never proposed any measure that could interfere with the franchises of loyal slaveholders. But it is right that the owners of slaves in our border counties should first prove their own loyalty, before taking the advantage of the laws of the United States.

BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. WILMOT, AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Section 1 provides that, before any process shall issue for the surrender of an *alleged fugitive*, the *claimant* shall, in addition to the oath now required, make oath that he will support the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that he has not in any way given countenance, aid, or comfort, to the present rebellion, by word or deed, but has at all times been loyal and true to the Government of the United States.

Section 2 provides that it shall be the duty of the officer, before whom the alleged fugitive shall be taken, to summon before him such witnesses as said fugitive shall, on oath, declare to be material to disprove the oath and allegations of the claimant.

Section 3 provides that in the Territories or District of Columbia, and all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be lawful for persons of color to make complaint before any magistrate, against any white person who shall attempt to kidnap any person of color, or who shall assault or commit any other violation of the rights of person or property of such colored person, and, upon conviction, the offender shall in all respects be dealt with as if the offence had been committed against a white person.—The evidence of persons of color is to be taken in all proceedings under this section, to have the same force and effect as if given by a white person.

The Rebels in Western Virginia.

I have just seen an intelligent gentleman recently from General Banks' headquarters, writes a Washington correspondent, who reports that the rebels under Jackson grow stronger and more defiant every day. An adjutant two or three days since ascended a high point of the Blue Ridge, and got with a glass a good view of Jackson's encampment. He was much surprised to notice unmistakable evidences of a large force. The natives all through this region are openly traitorous or sullen and silent. It is the opinion of all intelligent men in our army in this section of Virginia that conciliation and kindness are entirely without effect upon the rebels. One of our Colonels who has been up and down the valley for weeks, said:—"These men hate us now all they can. There is nothing the Government can do which will call out a fiercer hatred. A little genuine terrorism upon our side, such as drove the entire South into the rebellion, will take them out quicker than anything else!" If worst comes to worst there can be no doubt that the President will drop all attempt at conciliation, and give the South her choice between desolation and a return to the Union. The time for this has not yet come, is Mr. Lincoln's position. The people of the loyal States must first be fully convinced that the rebellion cannot be crushed by ordinary means—then the hour will have arrived for the overthrow of every institution in the South that makes Union impossible. Such, I understand, are the views of the President, as expressed to his friends.

Union Meeting at Sheppardsville, North Carolina.

A Union meeting was held at Sheppardsville, Cartaret county, on Saturday, May 10th. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war now progressing between the Federal Government and the Southern States.

Resolved, That in our opinion said war was not brought on by any act of the federal government.

Resolved, further, That we believe it to be the duty of all Union-loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire protection by our federal friends.

Resolved, That since it has become necessary to appoint a military Governor for the State of North Carolina, we heartily concur in the appointment of Hon. Edward Stanley to fill that office, and agree to invite said Edward Stanley to visit us at Sheppardsville.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Phillip Garner and John Beaver, Administrators of John Morningstar, late of Hopewell township, decd., will attend at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JUNE next, for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. H. C. COHRN,
Huntingdon, May 27, 1862-4t. *Auditor.*

THE

OFFICIAL WAR MAP.

HAZARD'S RAILROAD & MILITARY

Map of the Southern States.

FROM the most authentic sources, and the Coast Survey, engraved in the Finest Style of *Map Making. It gives so recent and such valuable facts* concerning all the Railroads, that the War Department immediately authorized its publication, and distributed OVE THOUSAND COPIES among the Generals and Colonels of the army.

As it is THE ONLY MAP that is authorized as OFFICIAL, it is the most Reliable and Authentic, and from its large size—32 by 55 inches—shows at a glance the Principal Places, and all the Strategic Points. Gen. McClellan has acknowledged the great importance of it to his movements.

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED, PRICE ONLY ONE DOLLAR. to compete with inferior maps. In cloth Case, $1 50. Dissected and Mounted on Muslin, $2 50. Mounted on Muslin, with Rollers, and Varnished, $3 50. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of Price.

WILLIS P. HAZARD,
No. 724 Chestnut street, Phila.

☞ As every Intelligent man wants THE BEST and ONLY OFFICIAL MAP, Agents can make money rapidly by selling this.

☞ NEWSPAPERS inserting this three times shall receive a copy by Mail. May 27-3t.

CLASSIFICATION of Merchants in Huntingdon county, *by the Appraiser of Merchant's Taxes for the year 1862.*

Alexandria borough and Porter township.

	CLASS.	AMO.
George C. Bucher,	15	7 00
H. C. Walker,	14	7 00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7 00
Wm. Moore,	14	7 00
John R. Gregory,	14	7 00
Barree township.		
Samuel W. Myton,	14	7 00
James C. Walker,	14	7 00
Boston Green,	14	7 00
Andrew Crownover,	14	7 00
Brady Township.		
Henry Jamison,	14	7 00
Irby & Co.	13	10 00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart,	14	7 00
Jesse Diefenbaugh,	14	7 00
Cass borough and township.		
G. R. W. Sipes,	14	7 00
J. P. Heaton,	14	7 00
James Henderson,	14	7 00
Carbon Township.		
R. H. Wigton,	10	20 00
George A. Heaton,	14	7 00
J. S. Brittenraver,	14	7 00
McHugh & McGrath,	10	20 00
Black & Dorr,	12	12 50
James Glasson,	13	10 00
James Dunn,	14	7 00
Mann,	14	7 00
Clay Township.		
George H. Stevens,	14	7 00
J. C. & J. Brewster,	14	7 00
Cromwell Township.		
T. E. Orbison,	14	7 03
David Etnier,	13	10 00
Dublin township.		
George Sipes,	14	7 00
James Cree,	14	7 00
Franklin Township.		
J. W. Masters,	14	7 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co.,	13	10 00
G & J. H. Shoenberger,	12	12 50
J. L. Adams,	14	7 00
Huntingdon borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12 50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	14	7 00
Moses Stroup,	14	7 00
G. A. Miller,	14	7 00
A. Willoughby,	14	7 00
H. Roman,	13	10 00
Garmon & Holtright,		
L. Westbrook,	14	7 00
Wm. Colon,	14	7 00
Joseph Reisgerr,	14	7 00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7 00
S. B Grove,	14	7 00
M. Gutman,	14	7 00
S. S. Smith,	14	7 00
William Lewis,	14	7 00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7 00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7 00
Jas. A. Brown,	13	10 00
C. Lane,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00
A. B. Cunningham,	14	7 00
Jackson Township.		
Freedom Iron & Co.,	13	10 00
S. W. Myton,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Harper,	14	7 00
H. McBurney,	14	7 03
S. W. Myton, (Massesyburg,)	14	7 00
Morris township		
T. W. Giaffius,	13	10 00
E. A. Dorey,	13	10 00
J. H. Hommer,	14	7 00
Wm. Davis.	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7 00
David Weaver,	14	7 00
Penn township		
William March,	14	7 00
Robert Duncan,	14	7 00
Shirley township		
Lea & Dorey,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Brewster,	14	7 00
W. A. Peaker,	14	7 00
Peter M. Bear,	14	7 00
Springfield Township		
George McLaughlin,	15	7 00
Tell Township.		
A. G. Blair,	14	7 00
D. H. Morrison,	14	7 00
Tod Township		
Simon Cohn,	14	7 00
Union Township		
J. Bauman,	14	7 00
J. M. Hamilton,	14	7 00
Walker Township		
B. Jacobs,	14	7 00
J. Douglass,	14	7 00
Warriorsmark township.		
D. G. Owens,	14	7 00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7 00
George Guyer,	14	7 00
W. Vanzies & Co.,	14	7 00
B. F. Patton.	14	7 00
West Township.		
B. Hartman,	14	7 00
Cresswell & Son,	13	10 00
J. Hunter & Co.,	13	10 00
Shively & Elliott,	13	10 00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Read,		10 00
Joseph Johnston,		5 00
William F. Smith's,		5 00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
Rothrock & Kirby,		25 00
J. Smith & Co.,		25 00
Robert Massey,		15 00
J. E. Isett,		15 00
Schneider,		15 00
David Fetter,		15 00
John McDonald,		15 00
Robert Fleming,		15 00
Peter Cogan,		15 00
BILLIARD SALOON.		
E. C. Summers,		30 00
BROKERS.		
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,		30 00
EATING HOUSES.		
Huntingdon borough.		
C. Schneider,		10 00
G. Wheeler,		10 00
Henry Africa,		10 00
John Free,		10 00
Carbon Township.		
James Herrington,		10 00
F. Kreitfeetr,		10 00
Thomas Hedding,		10 00
Paul Wonn,		10 00
Morris township.		
James Kelly,		10 00
Shirley Township.		
Thomas McGarvey,		10 00
MERCHANT MILLS.		
Thomas Fisher,	14	7 00

An appeal will be held by the undersigned at the Treasurer's Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of JUNE next. Persons wishing to appeal will please apply on or before that day, as none will be granted thereafter. S. H. SHOEMAKER,
Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an Act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the *duty* of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the 1st day of July. Parsons having licences to lift will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. JOHN A. NASH,
Huntingdon, May 27, 1862. *Co. Treasurer.*

NEW CONFECTIONERY STORE.

JOHN WILSON

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY opposite A. B. Cunningham's store, Hill-street, where he will be pleased to serve the people with Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc. and everything else usually kept in a country confectionery establishment.

ICE CREAM.

He also informs the people that he has fitted up a room in a handsome manner, where he will keep constantly on hand ICE CREAM, which he will be pleased to serve out to those who favor him with a call.

JOHN WILSON.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1862-tf.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SIZE,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing two hundred and sixty acres and sixty-nine perches, neat measure; bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a white oak stump, running south by lands of Michael Sparkle, fifty-eight and one quarter degrees east, one hundred and forty-eight and eight-tenths perches to a post; thence north along land of Robert Tussey, thirty degrees east, one hundred and ten perches to a post; thence north by Law's land, fifty-eight degrees west, ninety perches to stones; thence north, thirty degrees east, seventy-three perches to stones, thence north, fifty-eight degrees east, twenty-one perches to the Little Juniata river; thence south along said river, fifty-one degrees west, *thirty perches* to a corner of the old Mill Seat; thence south, twenty-two degrees east, five perches to a post; thence south, seventy-seven degrees west, forty perches to a post; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, four perches to said river; thence south, eighty-six degrees west, forty-eight perches to a post on the bank of the said little Juniata river; thence south, three and one half degrees west, eighteen perches to stones; thence south, eighty-two degrees west, twenty-one perches to a post; thence *south, thirteen degrees* west, twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a hickory; thence south, forty-eight and one half degrees west, twenty-two and six-tenths perches to a post; thence north, forty-six degrees west, fifty-six perches to a post in road; thence south along lands of S. F. Wallace, forty-nine and one half degrees west, one hundred and seventy-three perches to a post; thence south, forty-five degrees west, nineteen perches to stones; thence south, nineteen degrees east, thirty-four and seven-tenths perches to stones; thence *south, sixty* degrees east, seventy-two perches to a white oak; thence north, eighty-three and one half degrees east, forty-seven perches to stones; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, ninety-seven and five-tenths perches to place of beginning, with the appurtenances, whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The following described property will be sold separately:

Beginning at a white oak; thence north, 29½ degrees east, 25 2-10 perches to a post; north, 7½ degrees east, 22 0-10 perches to a post; north, 1¼ degrees east, 25 3-10 perches to a post; thence north, 8½ degrees east, 19 6-10 perches to a stone heap; south, 82½ degrees west, 20 8-10 perches to a post; south, 12 degrees west, 24½ to a hickory; south, 43¾ degree west, 22 7-10 perches to a post; north, 45¼ degrees west, 56 8-10 perches to a post in the road; south, 69½ degrees west, 153½ perches to a stone heap; thence south, 8¾ degrees west, eighteen perches to a stone heap; south, 36¾ degrees east, 25 4-10 perches to a stone heap; south, 56¾ degrees east, 72 3-10 perches to a white oak; north, 84½ degrees east, 47 perches to a stone heap; north, 31½ degrees east, ninety-six perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, neat measure. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert F. Haslett, Trustee under the Will of John R. Haslett, deceased.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, May 20, 1862. }

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of John Beatty, deceased.]*

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of H. F. Campbell, Esq., Administrator of John Beatty, deceased, late of Shirley township, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at the Register's Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JUNE next, when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. L. GRIM,
May 20, 1862-4t.* *Auditor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of John Wagner, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

MICHAEL WEYER,
GEO. B. PORTER,
May 13, 1862-6t.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *[Estate of William Stewart, dec'd.]*

Letters of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM STEWART, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JAMES A. STEWART,
May 13, 1862-6t.* Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me direc ed, I will expose to public sale, at the house of Joseph Morrison, in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of JUNE, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

150 acres of land situated in Ground Hog Valley, Tod township, with a log weatherboarded house, and about 10 acres cleared, and a an all orchard adjoins land of Jesse Smith north-west, David Stumbaugh on the south, Michael J. Martin on the west, and Daniel Price on the east. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Stumbaugh and David Stumbaugh.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, May 13, 1862. }

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 20, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Second door above Arch Street,
(UP STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer Inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line. WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 22, 1862-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

G. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENEHALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NE